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could come nearer to securing universal peace than any league that can be devised" (p. 17).

"It was widely assumed in Washington that the Allied military authorities were more competent to judge how our new army could best be raised and trained than we; and the results proved pernicious. . . . It was not until May-August, 1918, that the vigorous insistence of General Pershing finally gave us back a real control over training our own army" (p. 21).

"Our war policy was dominated by that of France. . . . The peace negotiations, so far as the American delegation was concerned, was especially marked by our needlessly involving ourselves in a number of questions of direct consequence to France but not to ourselves" (p. 31).

"The soldier's soul must be stern. Hardship and sacrifice are his lot. The battalion must be driven forward even if half its men fall in the advance. And discipline is the only possible stiffening for men in the mass when they tend to weaken" (p. 36).

"In France, by converting a certain number of divisions into stationary troop depots, we were able to feed into the more seasoned cadres at the front a constant stream of replacements for their losses. The weak point of the system was its crudeness. The man had it very plainly conveyed to him that he was nothing better than impersonal food for cannon" (p. 70).

THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING BROTHERHOOD AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. By *Sir Charles Walston (Waldstein)*. Columbia University Press, New York, Pp. 224.

The author has academic honors from American and British universities in which he also has taught. Originally and still eminent as a writer on esthetics and on philosophy, during the war he has been a prolific maker of books dealing with it in its larger and more fundamental phases. In this collection appear not a few of his contributions of this sort, and also addresses before academic assemblies. Their aim and dominant notes may be inferred from the titles of the same: "Nationality and Hyphenism," "The Expansion of Western Ideals and the World Peace," "The English-Speaking Brotherhood," "The Next War," "Wilsonism and Anti-Wilsonism," and "League of Dreams or League of Realities?"

Without being a chauvinist, Sir Charles is an expansionist. He defends imposition of the ideals of civilization of one group of nations upon other groups. A Jew by race, he has many reasons for failing to like talk of an "Anglo-Saxon" alliance as the *sine qua non* of the future. Much does he prefer the term "The English-Speaking Brotherhood," and for its consummation he argues with ardor.

On the constructive side, the main value of this book is in its argument for international action creating a "supernational court backed by power," whatever that may mean.

THE EASTERN QUESTION AND ITS SOLUTION. By *Morris Jastrow, Jr.* J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. Pp. 158. \$1.50 net.

The author of this book, by earlier ones on "The War and the Bagdad Railway," "The War and the Coming Peace," and in numerous articles contributed to the American and British monthlies and weeklies, has won a certain right to speak with authority. It is, to be sure, the authority of a student of races, of history, and of diplomacy, and not the authority of a practical administrator. The two kinds differ, as students of contemporary history know.

Professor Jastrow does not favor the United States assuming a mandate over any part of the Near East. He does believe in the plan of our guidance and trusteeship, acting through international commissions on which America would have representation. He does this because he believes the war was won by co-operation carried to the *nth* power; and he as firmly believes that reliance on the same method and spirit can bring about resuscitation of the Near East and put an end to exploitation. He regrets the evidence, at hand when he wrote, that neither France nor Great Britain are "ready to deal with the Near East in a direct spirit and without making ulterior political considerations and eco-

nomic considerations the guiding factor." This attitude forces him to suspect that the system of international co-operation he urges may not come until after another war, responsibility for which will be due directly to the exploiting nations of today.

THE POLICEMAN AND THE PUBLIC. By *Arthur Woods*. Yale University Press, New Haven. Pp. 178. \$1.35.

Arthur Woods, under the mayoralty of John P. Mitchel, gave New York City the best administered police force that city has had. A Harvard graduate with qualities of mind and will that made him respected by his subordinates, he brought to his place an inclination to get at the right theory of choosing, governing, and disciplining a force of men who should enforce law, protect the weak and ignorant, guard property, and co-operate with the city's executive in making his administration useful and wise.

This book embodies Mr. Woods' reflections on the rights and duties of the police and also on those of the public. He makes it clear how intricate are the rules and laws which the police are first required to know and then enforce; how little sympathy or intelligent interest they get from the ordinary citizen whom they protect; and how absurd often are the demands which society makes upon men whom she has not trained or whom she underpays.

The volume is as distinctly a new type of book about this important matter as its author was a new type of police chief. It is the work of a thinker, of a constructive mind, and of a good man with the highest sort of ideal of his civic responsibility; and the sad fact obtrudes that just because he and Mayor Mitchel were so decent, were so forward-looking, had such fine theories and practices as municipal servants, did they lose office. New York does not want a police force with the ideals that Mr. Woods was making operative.

MODERN POLITICAL TENDENCIES. By *Theodore E. Burton*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J. Pp. 119. \$1.25.

This book is a compilation of lectures given at Princeton University in 1919. The product of the mind of a former United States Senator, a confirmed student of international affairs and an honored member and former president of the American Peace Society, they deserved the attention that they received at the time they were delivered. Since giving them Mr. Burton has traveled through the Far East and has had an opportunity to extend the range of his observations and increase the data on which to generalize about the war's effects on contemporary political tendencies. History also has been making during 1919-20, and this also has not followed precisely the course he had hoped it would.

On the topic in which the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* is especially interested, the author has this to say:

"For assured results, the development of international law and its universal application are essential; also its enforcement by a court established to decide such controversies as may arise. It will be necessary that the opinions of jurists and the provisions of various treaties be codified and such additions made as are required to meet the demands of a new era. This is no chimerical fancy, but is responsive to the aspirations which have been created by the war."

Former Senator Burton is an optimist. For a politician turned financier and bank president, he is unusually liberal in his attitude toward the demands of labor. He sees clearly the advent of important changes in relative power in modern democracies and that an end of the days of privilege for middle-class controllers of industry is near.

BEFORE AND NOW. By *Austin Harrison*. John Lane Co., New York City. Pp. 269. 6/6 net.

Austin Harrison is the clever son of Frederick Harrison, the English Liberal, man of letters, and Comtean. The son, as a journalist and publicist, long before the war opened, was a suspicious critic of Germany and a warner of the British public, after the manner of Lord Roberts, that she was fatuously somnolent and good-natured. In essays or